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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1769.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, *for Feb.*

The following paper is written with a knowledge of public affairs beyond the line of ordinary information, and is therefore submitted to the inspection of our readers.

THE submission of a free people to the executive authority of government is no more than a compliance with laws, which they themselves have enacted. While the national honour is firmly maintained abroad, and while justice is impartially administered at home, the obedience of the subject will be voluntary, chearful, and I might almost say unlimited. A generous nation is grateful even for the preservation of it's rights, and willingly extends the respect due to the office of a good prince into an affection for his person. It naturally fills us with resentment to see such a temper insulted or abused. In reading the history of a free people, whose rights have been invaded, we are interested in their cause. Our own feelings tell us how long they ought to have submitted, and at what moment it would have been treachery to themselves not to have resisted. How much warmer will be our resentment if experience should bring the fatal example home to ourselves.

The situation of this country is alarming enough to rouze the attention of every man, who pretends to a concern for the public welfare. Appearances justify suspicion, and when the safety of a nation is at stake, suspicion is a just ground of enquiry. Let us enter into it with candour and decency. Respect is due to the station of ministers; and, if a resolution must at last be taken, there is none so likely to be supported with firmness, as that which has been adopted with moderation.

The ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities, and virtue. If, on the contrary, we see an universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade, dissentions in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce, without hesitation, that the government of that country is weak, distracted, and corrupt. The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, and hurry them into excesses, but the original fault is in government. Perhaps there never was an instance of a change, in the circumstances and temper of a whole nation, so sudden and extraordinary as that which the misconduct of ministers has, within these very few years, produced in Great-Britain. When our gracious sovereign ascended the throne, we were a flourishing and contented people. If the personal virtues of a king could have insured the happiness of his subjects, the scene could not have altered so entirely as it has done. The idea of uniting all parties, of trying all characters, and of distributing the offices of state by rotation, was gracious and benevolent to an extreme, though it has not yet produced the many salutary effects, which was intended by it. To say nothing of the wisdom of such a plan, it undoubtedly arose from an unbounded goodness of heart, in which folly had no share. Unfortunately for us, the event has not been answerable to the design. After a rapid succession of changes, we are reduced to that state, which hardly any change can mend. Yet there is no extremity of distress, which of itself ought to reduce a great nation to dispair.

Without much political sagacity, or any extraordinary depth of observation, we need only mark how the principal departments of the state are bestowed, and look no farther for the true cause of every mischief that befalls us.

The finances of a nation, sinking under its debts and expences, are committed to a young nobleman already ruined by play. Introduced to act under the auspices of Lord C——nd, and left at the head of affairs by that nobleman's retreat, he became a minister by accident; but deserting the principles and professions, which gave him a moment's popularity, we see him, from every honourable engagement to the public, an apostate by design. As for business, the world yet knows nothing of his talents or resolution; unless a wayward, wavering inconsistency be a mark of genius, and caprice a demonstration of spirit. It may be said, perhaps, that it is his grace's province, as surely it is his passion, rather to distribute than to save the public money, and that while Lord N—— is C——r of the E——r, the first Lord of the T——y may be as thoughtless and extravagant as he pleases. I hope however he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord N——'s genius for finance. His Lordship is yet to give us the first proof of his abilities. It may be candid to suppose that he has hitherto, voluntarily, concealed his talents; intending perhaps to astonish the world, when we least expect it, with a knowledge of trade, a choice of expedients, and a depth of resources, equal to the necessities, and far beyond the hopes of his country. He must now exert the whole power of his capacity, if he would with us to forget, that since he has been in office, no plan has been formed, no system adhered to, nor any one important measure adopted for the relief of public credit. If his plan for the service of the current year be not irrevocably fixed on, let me warn him to think seriously of consequences before he ventures to increase the public debt. Outraged and oppressed as we are, this nation will not bear, after a six years peace, to see new millions borrowed, without an eventual diminution of debt, or reduction of interest. The attempt might rouze a spirit of resentment, which might reach beyond the sacrifice of a minister. As to the debt upon the civil list, the people of England expect that it will not be paid without a strict enquiry how it was incurred. If it must be paid by parliament, let me advise the C——r of the E——r to think of some better expedient than a lottery. To support an expensive war, or in circumstances of absolute necessity, a lottery may perhaps be allowable; but, besides that it is at all times the very worst way of raising money upon the people, I think it ill becomes the R—— dignity to have the debts of a —— provided for, like the repairs of a country bridge, or a decayed hospital. The management of the K——'s affairs in the H—— of C—— cannot be more disgraced than it has been. A leading minister repeatedly called down for absolute ignorance; —ridiculous motions ridiculously withdrawn;—deliberate plans disconcerted, and a week's preparation of graceful oratory lost in a moment, give us some, though not an adequate idea of Lord N——'s parliamentary abilities and influence. Yet before he had the misfortune to be C——r of the E——r, he was neither an object of derision to his enemies, nor of melancholy pity to his friends.

A series of inconsistent measures had alienated the colonies from their duty as subjects, and from their natural affection to their common country. When Mr. Grenville was placed at the head of the T——y, he felt the impossibility of Great Britain's supporting such an establishment as her former successes had made indispensible, and at the same time of giving any sensible relief to foreign trade and to the weight of the public debt. He thought it equitable that those parts of the empire, which had benefitted most by the success of the war, should contribute something to the expences of the peace, and he had no doubt of the constitutional right vested in parliament to raise that contribution. But unfortunately for this country, Mr. Grenville was at any rate to be distressed because he was minister, and Mr. P—— and Lord C——n were to be the patrons of America, because they were in opposition. Their declarations gave spirit and argument to the colonies, and while perhaps they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, they in effect divided one half of the empire from the other.

Under one administration the stamp-act is made, under the second it is repealed, under the third, in spite of all experience, a new mode of taxing the colonies is invented, and a question revived which ought to have been buried in oblivion. (4) In these circumstances a new office is established for the business of the plantations, and the Earl of H——h called forth, at a most critical season, to govern America. The choice at least announced to us a man of superior capacity and knowledge. Whether he be so or not, let his dispatches as far as they have appeared, let his measures as far as they have operated, determine. In the former we have seen strong assertions without proof, declamation without argument, and violent censures without dignity or moderation; but neither correctness in the composition, nor judgement in the design. As for his measures, let it be remembered that he was called upon to conciliate and unite; and that when he entered into office, the most refractory of the colonies were still disposed to proceed by the constitutional methods of petition and remonstrance. Since that period they have been driven into excesses little short of rebellion. Petitions have been hindered from reaching the throne; and the continuance of one of the principal assemblies put upon an arbitrary condition, which, considering the temper they were in, it was impossible they should comply with, and which would have availed nothing as to the general question if it had been complied with. So violent, and I believe I may call it so unconstitutional an exertion of the prerogative, to say nothing of the weak, injudicious terms in which it was conveyed, gives us as humble an opinion of his Lordship's capacity, as it does of his temper and moderation. While we are at peace with other nations, our military force may perhaps be spared to support the Earl of H——h's measures in America. Whenever that force shall be necessarily withdrawn or diminished, the dismission of such a minister will neither console us for his imprudence, nor remove the settled resentment of a people, who, complaining of an abuse of the legislature, are outraged by an unwarrantable stretch of prerogative, and, supporting their claims by argument, are insulted with declamation.

Drawing lots would be a prudent and reasonable method of appointing the officers of state, compared to a late disposition of the secretaries office. Lord R——d was acquainted with the affairs and temper of the southern courts; Lord W——h was equally qualified for either department. By what unaccountable caprice has it happened, that the latter who pretends to no experience whatsoever, is removed to the most important of the two departments, and the former by preference placed in an office, where his experience can be of no use to him; Lord W——h had distinguished himself in his first employment by a spirited if not judicious conduct. He had animated the civil Magistrate beyond the tone of civil authority, and had directed the operations of the army to more than military execution! (5) Recovered from the errors of his youth, from the distraction of play, and the bewitching smiles of burgundy, behold him exerting the whole strength of his clear unclouded faculties in the service of the crown. It was not the heat of midnight excesses, nor ignorance of the laws, nor the furious spirit of the house of B——d. No, Sir, when this respectable minister interposed his authority between the magistrate and the people, and signed the mandate, on which, for ought he knew the lives of thousands depended, he did it from the deliberate motion of his heart, supported by the best of his judgement. (6)

It has lately been a fashion to pay a compliment to the bravery and generosity of the C——f in Ch——f, at the expence of his understanding. They who love him least make no question of his courage, while his friends dwell chiefly on the facility of his disposition. Admitting him to be as brave as a total absence of all feeling and reflection can make him, let us see what sort of merit he derives from the remainder of his character. If it be generosity to accumulate in his own person and family, a number of lucrative employments; to provide at the public expence, for every creature that bears the name of M——s; and neglecting the merit and services of the rest of the army to heap promotions upon his favorites and dependents, the present C——nd——r in Ch——f is the most generous man alive. Nature has been sparing of her gifts to this noble Lord; but where birth and fortune are united, we expect the noble pride and independence of the man of spirit, not the servile humiliating compliances of a courtier. As to the goodness of his heart, if a proof of it be taken from the facility of his never refusing, what conclusion shall we draw from the indecency of never performing? And if the discipline of the army be in any degree preserved, what thanks are due to a man, who scarce notoriously confined to filling up vacancies, have degraded the office of C——r in Ch—— into a broker of commissions. (7)

With respect to the navy, I shall only say, that this country is so highly indebted to Sir Edward Hawke, that no expence should be spared to secure him an honourable and affluent retreat.

The pure and impartial administration of Justice is perhaps the firmest bond to secure a chearful submission of the people, and to engage their affections to government. It is not sufficient that questions of private right and wrong are justly decided; nor that judges are superious to the vileness of pecuniary corruption. Jefferies himself when the court had no interest was an upright judge. A court of Justice may be subject to another sort of bias more important and pernicious, as it reaches beyond the interest of individuals, and affects the whole community. A judge under the influence of government, may be honest enough in the decision of private causes, yet a traitor to the public. When a victim is marked out by the ministry, this judge will offer himself to perform the sacrifice. He will not scruple to prostitute his dignity, and betray the sanctity of his office, whenever an arbitrary point is to be carried for G——t, or the resentments of a court to be gratified.

These principles and proceedings, odious and contemptible as they are, in effect are no less injudicious. A wise and generous people are rouzed by every appearance of oppressive unconstitutional measures, whether those measures are supported openly by the power of G——t or masked under the forms of a Court of Justice. Prudence and self preservation will oblige the most moderate dispositions to make a common cause, even with a man whose conduct they censure, if they see him persecuted in a way which the real spirit of the laws will not justify. The facts on which these remarks are founded, are too notorious to require an application.

This, Sir, is the detail. In one view behold a nation overwhelmed with debt; .... her revenues wasted; ..her trade declining; ... the affections of her colonies alienated; ....the duty of the magistrate transferred to the soldiery; ....a gallant army which never fought unwillingly but against their fellow subjects, mouldering away for want of the direction of a man of common abilities & spirit; ....and in the last instance, the administration of justice become odious and suspected to the whole body of people. This deplorable scene admits but of one addition, ... that we are governed by councils, from which a reasonable man can expect no remedy but poison, no relief but death.

If by the immediate interposition of providence it were possible for us to escape a crisis so full of terror and despair, posterity will not believe the history of the present times. They will either conclude that our distresses were imaginary, or that we had the good fortune to be governed by men of acknowledged integrity and wisdom; They will not believe it possible that their ancestors could have survived, or recovered from so desperate a condition, while a Duke of G——n was prime minister, ...a Lord N—— chancellor of the exchequer, ...a W——th and H——h secretaries of state, ...a Greedy commander in chief, and a *---- chief criminal judge of the kingdom.

JUNIUS.

(5) vid page 472 L. Weymouths Bloody Letter.

(4) vid. Tea act pa. 735. Vol 3. 3 vid. Arrival of army &c pa 263.

(1). vid - Pitts Speech pa. 403. Vol - 1 - Camdens - pa. 10.

(2) vid Stamp act pa. 53. vol - 1. (3) vid repeal act. 411. vol. 1 Mass. Le

Ditto namely rescind vid. pa 157.

NB - This is the First Letter of Junius's Letters published in ye News Papers.

(a) Chatham (b) North (c) Chancellor (d) Exchequer (e) Treasury (f) North (g) Chancellor (h) Exchequer (i) Kings (k) House Commons (l) Norths (m) Chancellor (n) Exchequer (o) Treasury (p) Hillsborough (q) do (r) Rochford (s) Weymouth (t) Weymouth (u) Bedford (w) Commander (x) Marquis Granby (y) ministers (z) Commander in chief (aa) do (bb) Government (cc) Weymouth = Hillsborough * Murray, Lord Mansfield (dd) Duke of Grafton.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE of May 4, 1769.

Regnum comparate rebus in arduis
Servare mentem. HOR.

IT is of the utmost Consequence, in our present Difficulties, equally to avoid Rashness and Despair. Violent Counsels have seldom been productive of good, either in private or public Affairs: Despondence is the proper Companion of Guilt, but not of Innocence; and wou'd be even more fatal than Violence itself.

As no Measures shou'd be attempted, until their Justice, Practicability, and Efficacy, have been duly weigh'd; so they should be exerted with Unanimity and Resolution worthy their Importance.

It is the Opinion of the best Judges, that the Trade of Great-Britain with other Nations, has been for some Years upon the Decline: That her Merchants, are undersold at foreign Markets, is a general Complaint, and a natural Consequence of the Luxury diffused through all Ranks of People; whereby the Price of Labour and Manufactures is raised above the Value in other Countries. The Spanish Trade, once so lucrative, is, by the Conduct of our Ministry, and the Family Compact of the House of Bourbon, almost reduced to nothing. The Trade with Portugal, is lessening every Year. The Balance of Trade with France, has long been against them; and, but for the Article of Tobacco, wou'd be immensely so. Numberless Instances, of the same Sort, might be given: Yet, under all these Disadvantages, it is acknowledged, that upon the whole, the Wealth, the Trade, the Shipping, and the maritime Power of Great-Britain, have increased beyond the Idea of former Times.

This she owes to her American Colonies: They have made her ample Amends for the Decay of all her other Commerce: Here is her Grand-Market for all her various Manufactures, and hence is she principally supplied with gross Materials.

This is the only Trade in which she cannot be rivaled; and which nothing but her own Tyranny and Folly can ever deprive her of. Had she suffered her American Subjects to continue in the Enjoyment of a mild and equitable Government, and given proper Encouragement to our Trade, the Benefits she derives from us, wou'd have been continually increasing; as all our Gain wou'd have center'd in Great-Britain, in return for her manufactures. But, since a contrary, and unaccountable System of Politics, has been adopted, and we are not allowed to purchase the Manufactures of our Mother Country, unless loaded with Taxes to raise a Revenue from us, without our Consent; since all our Complaints have been disregarded, and nothing but a total Deprivation of our Liberty, and entailing Slavery upon us and our Posterity, can satiate the Malice of our cruel Enemies; is it not high time to endeavour to convince the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, that our Enemies are equally theirs; and, by refusing to take their Manufactures, and with-holding from them our Commodities, until our Grievances are redressed, demonstrate to them that we cannot be wounded but thro' their Sides?

These are the proper Means to use upon the present interesting Occasion. These are the Arms with which GOD and Nature have furnished us for our Defence; a prudent and resolute Exertion of which, will soon obtain what has been refused to our most ardent Supplications.

Some People may think such a plan impracticable in the Tobacco Colonies: First, because most of our Merchants, being only Factors, cannot enter into an Association for restraining their Imports, without the Consent of their Principles; and, Secondly, because we have so few Manufactures of our own, that we shall still be under a Necessity of importing them from Great-Britain——

To the first, it may be answered; that we will, in Justice to these Gentlemen, and their Owners, acquaint them with our Intentions, leaving it entirely to themselves, to import just what they shall think proper: We will not attempt to lay them under any Restrictions, or use any Manner of Violence: We will only cease to import any, but certain enumerated Goods, ourselves, and refuse to purchase them of others, who do import them after a limited Time.

The second Objection is indeed a more weighty one: It is acknowledged that there are some Articles which we must still import; but far the greater Part we can do without: The Necessaries of Life lie within a narrow Compass, and many of these, our own Country will supply. The little Luxuries and Conveniencies of Life, we may chearfully part with, when we reflect that we are thereby securing the Liberty and Happiness of our Posterity.

We have certainly no Occasion to send to Great-Britain for any Thing that we eat or drink. Finery, from thence, of all Denominations may be rejected, and most Sorts of Household-Furniture; we may confine ourselves to the cheapest Kind of Goods, to Linens and Woollens, &c. not exceeding a certain Price.

A Man may be as warm in a Coat that costs but Ten Shillings, as in one that cost Ten Pounds: Habit and Custom will reconcile us to many Things that are irksome at first, and soon make that reputable, which was before thought mean and scandalous. Let the principal Gentlemen but set the Example, they will be quickly followed by the Bulk of the People.

What will not the Love of Liberty inspire?

This Measure, which has been so often recommended, and is now only repeated, has this peculiar advantage; that it cannot easily be counteracted: No ministerial mandates nor circular letters: No Instructions to Governors, nor Orders to Generals, can oblige us to buy Goods, which we do not choose to buy.

If we were to desist purchasing Slaves, and making Tobacco, we shou'd have a Number of spare Hands to employ in Manufactures, and other Improvements; every private Family wou'd soon be able to make whatever they wanted, for their own Use: Many of the Manufacturers of Great-Britain, finding no longer the usual Encouragement at Home, wou'd remove hither for Employment; a general Spirit of Frugality and Industry wou'd prevail, and our Difficulties daily decrease. It wou'd moreover be attended with another happy Effect: It wou'd convince the British Government, that the Revenue must lose fifty Times more by the late iniquitous ministerial Projects than can ever be raised in America; even if the Nation was to incur no extraordinary Expence by attempting to carry them into Execution.

Our Fellow Subjects in Great-Britain, wou'd no longer be imposed upon, by that popular, by fallacious Argument, that their own Burdens will be lessened, in Proportion as ours are increased. Their own Interest wou'd quickly awaken their Attention: They wou'd see, they wou'd feel the Oppressions we groan under, and exert themselves effectually on our Behalf: A candid and a thorough Examination wou'd be brought on, and the Conduct of the Ministry exposed in its proper Light.

Our Complaints wou'd be heard, our just Demands granted, and the mutual Confidence and Harmony, which is so much the Interest both of Great-Britain and America, wou'd be happily restored. ATTICUS.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Roxbury, *on Friday last, at an Adjournment of their Meeting, voted the following Instructions to their Representative*, viz.

To JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq;

SIR,

THE Freeholders of the ancient Town of Roxbury, as a testimony of their confidence in, and affection for you, have again chosen you to represent them in the General Court; and at this Day of Darkness and Difficulty, they doubt not but that it will be very agreeable to you to have their Sentiments and Advice, they therefore freely communicate them to you.

In the first place, We would have you proceed in a cool, calm, and steady manner; overdoing, as well as coming short, hath an ill tendency; you will therefore, we trust, well weigh every measure and its tendency, before you adopt it; and in particular in all your Debates and Resolves, strive to express the greatest duty and loyalty to our gracious Sovereign; we glory in being the subjects of a British monarch of the illustrious house of Hanover, and notwithstanding the wicked artifice which hath been used, to paint the people of this province in the odious light of factious and rebellious we solemnly declare, that nothing can give us greater pain than the most distant thought of disaffection; you will therefore, to the utmost of your power, strive to cultivate and maintain a good harmony and union between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

2dly. Let the invaluable Charter Rights, Liberties and Privileges, which have been granted to our ancestors, and by them handed down entire to us, ever be near your heart, Privileges, which to us are dear as our lives; therefore we presume you will never consent to give them up, and that neither frowns nor flatteries will ever prevail on you to renounce one whit of them.

3dly. Ever strive to keep up the honor and dignity of the Assembly, which ought to be revered by all orders and degrees of men; you will therefore strive to remove every thing that looks disrespectful, and will not suffer any thing that may tend to interrupt the debates of the Assembly.

4thly. You will enquire why the King's troops have been quartered in the body of the metropolis of the province, while the barracks provided heretofore, at a considerable charge to the province, have remained in a manner useless, altho' the act of parliament expressly directs that they shall be first filled; by this step we imagine a considerable needless expence hath been created; and should there be a Requisition made to the Assembly for the payment of it, we strictly enjoin you not to comply with it.

5thly. You will enquire why several Informations of crimes and misdemeanours, which have been made to the executive courts within this province respectively, in months past, have not issued in the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

6thly. With respect to the revenue acts, instead of being reconciled to them, thro' length of time, (which hath a natural tendency to wear off the gloom of difficulties) we daily find them more & more burthensome; and when we view the trade and commerce of the province under a very sensible decay, and loaded with embarrassments, and the little circulating cash which we have left, daily draining from us, and the Revenue Officers like the horse-leech cry, give, give; our groans and complaints are increased; you will therefore, notwithstanding any discouragements heretofore met with, continue your cries and petitions, and by every constitutional method strive to obtain a repeal of those acts.

7thly. We recommend to you to encourage arts and manufactures within this Province, as we imagine that this, with industry and oeconomy, will be the most sure means finally to extricate us out of our present difficulties.

8thly. If it should appear, that the Ministry have had unfavourable impressions made on their minds towards this Province, by means of any misrepresentations sent from hence, you will strive to set matters in a true light, that so the injurious Impressions which they have unhappily made may be removed.

9thly. You will strive to keep a constant constitutional harmony and correspondence between the representative body of this Province, and those of the sister colonies.

10thly. With respect to grants of the public monies, we desire you would be very frugal; the load of debt remaining on the Province, and the great scarcity of cash are a loud call to this.

Other matters we leave to your own discretion, being assured, that as the Interest of the Province lies near your heart, you never will desert it.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Town of Bridgwater met on Monday the 22d Instant, for the Choice of a Representative, when Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL, formerly a Captain in the Militia, and a Gentleman well affected to the constitutional Rights of the Subject, was elected—And thereby the Attempt and Inclination of our ever-memorable Rescinder and his Fiends (principally of the Commissioned Tribe) treated with Neglect and the *proper Contempt it deserved*. This its hoped may be a Warning to Representatives, rather to act the Sentiments of their Constituents, than to please by a cringing Servile Conduct the greatest Enemy to the Government.

A BRIDGWATERIAN.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Major-General MACKAY

being informed, That many of the Soldiers who have deserted from His Majesty's Troops quartered here, being sensible of their Crime and Error, would gladly return and join their Regiments, had they any hopes of Forgiveness—He hereby offers, and assures a FREE PARDON to every Man who surrenders himself on, or before the last Day of *June* next, excepting, *Edward Ronald, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bootle,* and *Thomas Hibbard*, of the 14th Regiment: *James Nagle, Thomas Capper, Daniel Rogers, Patrick Dennisan, John Reddy*, and *James Croft* of the 29th Regiment: *Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Entwistle*, and *Michael Clifford* of the 64th Regiment; whose Crimes are of such a Nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any Promise of Pardon: And a Reward of THREE GUINEAS each is offered for apprehending and securing them in any of the public Goals.

Such Men as take the benefit of the above PARDON are desired to go to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or Military Officer, and get a Certificate of the Day of their Surrender, and a Pass to come to BOSTON, as they may depend that every Man who is taken up, or deserts from this Date, will be brought to a General Court Martial.

BOSTON, 23d May, 1769.

By Order of Major-General MACKAY,

C. Fordyce,
Major of Brigade.

Boarding.

FOR young Gentlemen and Ladies, or others, with agreeable Accommodations in a House pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town, in a sober Family; it may suit those, that send their Children to *Boston* for Education. Enquire of the Printers, and know further.

Caleb Loring

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, That he has removed from the Shop which he occupied at the Head of the Long-Wharff, to the Corner Shop in Wing's-Lane, opposite *Scott & Gill's*—Where he has to sell all Sorts of Hatts as usual, at the lowest Price.

David Wait,

Of *Charlestown*, Leather-Dresser,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed from his House next to the Sign of the Buck, to a House adjoining Edward Sherffe's Esq; near the Meeting-House; where they may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, Gloves, &c. at the lowest Rate for Cash.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from me the Subscriber, on the Night following the 16th of May Instant, a dark sorrel Horse, with a cut Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, well fit, about 16 or 17 Years old, and 14 Hands high. Also, an old breasted Saddle and Bridle——Supposed to be stolen by one *Richard Hocward*, a Man of about 5 Feet and Half high, 50 Years of Age, dark Complexion, dark brown curl'd Hair, speaks broken; had on when he went away, a thick blue Broad-cloth Coat, striped Linen lappel'd Jacket, brown thick ditto, light-brown Great Coat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, long Trowsers, and newish Boots—is something round Shoulder'd. Whoever shall find, take up, and secure and return the above-described, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, by

Norwich, May 17th, 1769. ELIJAH BACKUS.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

A very convenient Dwelling-

House, with a Bake-House adjoining, another small Tenement, Out-Houses, a large Garden with Fruit Trees of a very good kind; also a Barn and Pasture, with a good Well of Water. The whole being together, and very pleasantly situated in the Main Street. For further Particulars enquire of *Stephen Harris*, living near the Premises at the South End of the Town.

Lately imported from *London*, but last from *New-York*, and before the Resolution of the Merchants for Non-Importation took Place,

A large Assortment of all kind of Linen Drapery,

which are opened and to be sold for Cash on the lowest Terms, by ERASMUS WILLIAMS, now at the House of Mr. Philip Freeman's, at the Sign of the Blue-Glove in Union-Street, facing the Cornfields, and near the Mill-Bridge, viz. German, Scotch & Irish Linnens of all Breadths, Cambricks, long Lawns, Silesias, Sheeting, Diaper & Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Cloathings, printed Furniture Cotton, printed Linnen, Cotton and Chints for Gowns, Variety of Scotch and plained Lawn, Handkerchiefs, flower'd and plain Lawns, Cotton and Linnen Checks of all widths, Russia Diaper, Huckabuck and Toweling, Silk Damascus and Chineese Berdit. Also, two Pipes choice old Madeira Wine.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. John Wootton, *late of* Lexington, *Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* John Harrington, *Administrator on said Estate, and all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator.*

Lexington, May 26th, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4.

On the 6th of last Month, while a poor distressed man in Isle of Wight County, was employed in assisting a neighbour to burn his tar kiln, by some accident his house took fire, and consumed his wife and three children, together with his outhouses, and every thing he had industriously laboured for these many years; so that he, and two of his children which escaped the fire, are reduced to the most melancholy circumstances, and claim the generosity of the Public.

ANNAPOLIS, May 11.

A MEETING of the Merchants, Traders, and Gentlemen of *Anne-Arundel* County, is desired at the Court-House, in *Annapolis*, on *Friday* the 19th Instant.

To the Merchants, Traders, and Gentlemen of the Province of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN, *Annapolis, May* 9, 1769.

HAVING been desired by the Gentlemen of the different Counties, to appoint a Day of general Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and Gentlemen of the Province, to consult on the most effectual Means to promote Frugality, and lessen the future Importation of Goods from *Great-Britain*; We therefore have appointed a Meeting, at this City, to be held on *Monday* the 22d Instant, when we hope there will be a Committee sent from every County in the Province, that the Affair may be conducted with that Steadiness and Unanimity, which the present Exigency requires.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servants,
James Dick & Stewart,
Nicholas Maccubbin,
Charles Wallace,
William Stewart.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

Last Thursday Morning about Nine o'Clock, after a long Trial before a Court of Admiralty held in the City-Hall, consisting of his Excellency the Governor, and the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, Joseph Andrews was found guilty of Piracy and Murder, and condemned to be hanged, having in August or September 1766, in Concert with Nicholas Johnson, both Mariners on board the Sloop Polly, Capt. Duryee of this Port, bound to the West-Indies, on the Passage, murdered the said Captain, the Mate, a Boy, and two Passengers, for which Johnson was executed the same Year in Eustatia.

In Boston there is handed about a printed Paper with the Names of Eleven Merchants, who have imported Goods into that Port from Great-Britain, contrary to the general Agreement with the Design of casting the public Odium on them; and strongly recommending it to every One, not to purchase any Goods from them:—Such a Mark of public Infamy, it is thought, will go farther than any coercive Punishment whatsoever.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor, was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Thursday the 7th Day of July next, having first given his Assent to Twenty Bills.

HARTFORD, May 22.

A few Days since died very suddenly, at Mohegan, (near New-London) Benjamin Uncas, the Sachem or King of the Mohegan tribe of Indians.—This person was a fast friend to the government, in opposition to Mason's claim. He has left (by Will) his titles and estate to his eldest Son, on condition that he oppose Mason in his claim; and in case of refusal, he is to be disinherited, and the title and estate to be conferred on the next of kin,

NEWPORT, May 22.

By the best Calculation, there is more Wool raised in this Colony than would cloathe the Inhabitants; and there might easily be raised double that Quantity in three Years Time.

PORTSMOUTH, May 16.

By a Person from Plainfield in this Province, on Connecticut River, we are informed, that on or about the 5th of this Instant, some Persons having set Fire to the Woods in order to clear their Lands; and it being dry Weather, raged to that Degree for four or five Days, with great Difficulty, they saved their Houses and Barns in many Places; Walpole Meeting House very narrowly escaped from being consumed; and it also burnt violently on Merrimack River, where several Houses, Saw Mills and Grist Mills were consumed; Vast Quantities of Fencing, and some Thousands of Lumber was also destroyed; and a Meeting House was burnt at New Amsbury.

BOSTON, May 29.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, May 24, 1769.

The General Council being met according to Adjournment, His Excellency was pleased to nominate JOSEPH LEE, Esq; to be a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Middlesex.—To which Nomination his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

On Tuesday last His Majesty's Commission for the Trial of Piracies, Robberies, and Felonies, on the high Seas, was read, and a Court formed as follows,

His Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, Governor of this Province.

The Honorable Samuel Hood, Esq; Commodore, and Commander of his Majesty's Ships in these Parts.

The Honourable Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

The Honorable Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

The Honorable Andrew Oliver, Esq; Secretary of this Province.

Robert Trail, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for Portsmouth.

John Nutting, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Salem.

This Court was formed for the Trial of Michael Corbett, Pierce Fenning, William Conner, and John Ryan, charged with being concerned in the Murder of Lieutenant Panton, of his Majesty's Ship Rose; but some Doubts having risen whether the Prisoners were not intitled to a Trial by a Jury, the Court was adjourned to Thursday Morning Nine o'Clock, who in the mean Time took under Consideration the Prisoner's Right to a Trial by Jury as aforesaid. The Court was further adjourned to this Morning Eight o'Clock.

Saturday last arrived here His Majesty's Ship Launceston, of 20 Guns, from Halifax.

We hear that several Officers and near a hundred men of the 18th regiment, died on their march to the Illinois.

Last Monday the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Watertown met and brot in their Votes for a Representative (the exact Number of Voters was 92) when Mr. John Remington was chosen by a large Majority.

The Ship John Gally, will sail for London (Wind and Weather permitting) on Monday next.

Choice *Philadelphia* Flour, to be Sold at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock.

TAKEN up one Day last Week, at the South Part of the Town, a Pair of Stone Earings; the Owner may have them again, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

TO-MORROW

Will be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, at the House where the late Mr. *Samuel Blackden*, deceased, dwelt, in Mr. *Maccarty*'s Building in King-street.

All the Household Furniture of the said deceased, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteds, Glasses, a Silver Can, Silver Spoons, Silver Pepper Box, Mustard Pot and Milk Pot, and a Parcel Kitchen Furniture, in Pewter, Brass and Iron——The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M. precisely.

Boston, May 29. 1769.

The Subscribers to the Wednesday Night CONCERT *are hereby Notified, that said* Concert *will end on Wednesday Evening next, the* 31*st Instant.*

N.B. *Any Gentlemen who are not Subscribers, and Ladies, will be admitted to said* Concert *at Concert-Hall, paying* Half a Dollar *each.*

*** *The* CONCERT *to begin at half after 7 o'Clock, and no Subscriber to be admitted without delivering his Ticket.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Parker,

At his Store in *Butler*'s Row.

WEST-India and New-England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, New Rice, Choice Carolina Pork.—Also a Quantity of Indian Corn, and a few Barrels Naval Stores cheap for Cash.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. ABIAH HOLBROOK, late of *Boston*, School-Master, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to REBECCA HOLBROOK, sole Executrix to said Estate.

N. B. Said Executrix has a large COLLECTION OF BOOKS in most Branches of Literature, among which are a great Variety of Singing Books, which will be sold cheap—Several Sorts of Paper, &c. &c.

She has also good Accommodations for Boarders, at her House in the Common. *Boston, May* 29, 1769.

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Foreſtreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark*'s, North-End, *Boston*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Brass Ferrils at 40*s.* Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 30*s.* a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Lutestring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Persian Dittoes from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Those Ladies whose Ingenuity, Leisure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that choose them made, may have them done on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be supply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Fifes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Cash.

Ebenezer Freeman

HAS opened a Shop of English, Scotch and Hard Ware Goods, and this Country Gloves of all Sorts, at the Shop formerly kept by Mr. *Benjamin Harrod*, leading down to Charlestown-Ferry—Where he is determined to sell as low as any in Town, for the Cash only.

Below the Sterling Cost,

CONTINUES to be Sold at the House of the late Mr. *John Smith*, a Variety of English Goods.—Also many valuable Articles in Jewellery, all which are selling so low, in Order to finish the Sale as soon as possible.

N. B. A Handsome Sedan Chair to be sold very cheap.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlewomen and others, That DAVID BURNITT makes Stays in a new Fashion, which has not been done before in *Boston*. Likewise has of the best Sort ready made, at the Sign of the Stays at New-Boston, cheap for Cash.

TO COVER,

At *Twenty Shillings* each Mare for this Season through, or *Nine Shillings* for each Leap,

The Young *Barbe*,

A most excellent young *Barbary* Stallion, of the Dray or Harness Breed; a fine Black, well mark'd, upwards of 15 Hands high, trots light, and good Carriage; perhaps equal to any Stallion in *America*; raised on *Noddle*'s Island, from the old *Barbary* Horse, imported from *England*, and out of as good a Mare as any in *New-England*. Apply to *John George*, at Col. *Joseph Williams*'s Seat in *Roxbury*, where the Horse will be in a few Days, or to *Henry Ilsewell Williams* of said Island. *May* 22. 1769.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

IN a series of late publications, intitled, "Journal of Occurrences," originally printed by John Holt, at New-York, among many other notorious falsehoods, and groundless insinuations, I have been traduced by gutted words, and otherwise, as a jacobite, a rebel, and a drunkard.—Now, I call upon the author of that Journal, who undoubtedly lives in this town, to unmask, to speak out plainly what he hath insinuated; and to support his charge, in public or in private, at his own option. If he fails in that, as it is well known he must, and will fail, I shall repeat before his face, the liberty which, conscious of my own innocence, I here take before the public, to pronounce his Journal to be false, scandalous, malicious, and, in many respects, a seditious libel; and himself, an infamous liar, and a scoundrel. This is harsh language, I confess, for which, in regard to the public, & to myself, not to my opponent, I am very sorry; but it is for harsh, and unprovoked treatment to,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES MURRAY.

Note, *I will not maintain a paper war, with dark and dastard assassins, who have not candor to disown a bad, nor spirit properly to assert a good cause; but, basely proceed from lie to lie, from slander to slander, till they tire the world, themselves never tired. I say this, with all possible respect for those, who firmly and decently claim and support, what they deem their rights.*

Let me conclude, in the words of Sir William Draper, beseeching all parties, seriously to "Consider the critical "situation of this country, convulsed in every part, by "poison infused by anonymous, wicked, and incendiary "writers." J. M.

Boston, May 27*th*, 1769.

ANNE DUCRAT,

Flower-maker, from LONDON,

Living in Pudding-Lane near the Foot of the Town-House,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Ladies, that she makes Head-Flowers, which for Beauty of Colour surpass those usually imported—Good Allowance made to Shop-keepers and Country Merchants who buy to sell again—Ladies may be supplied with single Buds for sticking in the Hair or trimming Stomachers.

WANTED,

A Good Journeyman BARBER, that understands the Business well. Any one that wants a Place, may hear of one by inquiring of *James Kettle* of *Cambridge*.

On *Thursday* next,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

A double-deck'd SCHOONER burthen about 100 Tons, now laying at Hooton's Wharff.——Inventory may be had of Robert Moodie, or of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

Ten Quarter Casks of Sterling MADEIRA WINE, J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Public AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY next.

To begin precisely at 6 o'Clock P. M. if Company attend.

A choice Assortment of Articles, *viz.*

A great Variety of Valuable Articles, viz.—Duroys, Cambletts, Tammies, Cotton and Linnen Checks, Irish Hollands, Sheeting, Men's, Women and Children's Worsted, Thread and Cotton Hose, sundry sorts of Silks, Breeches Patterns, Bed-Tickens, striped Hollands, Oznabrigs, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Pins, &c.—House Furniture,—2 Mohogany Tables, Mohogany frame Chairs with Leather Bottoms; —&c. some Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

CALLICOES of various Colours, Dowlass, yard wide and ¾ Checks, Mens worsted Hose, Ozenbrigs, Blankets, Coverlids, Mohair Buttons, Books, a handsome Hanger, two suits of Mens Apparel, Mahogany Table, Blackwalnut round-about Chair, and sundry other Articles.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Harris and Matthews from New-London; Snow, Gray, Lucas and Higgins from Maryland; Wellen, Gooding and Guliker from North-Carolina; Chace from South-Carolina; Oakes from St. Augustine; Raft from Turks-Island; Wood from Hispaniola; Tucker from St. Lucia; Mestrezat from Island-Jersey; Stoddard from Annapolis-Royal.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last.

Eight Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd, in the several Churches, Eleven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 38 *m. after* 6		*Friday*, 45 *m. after* 9	
Tuesday, 20 *m. after* 7		*Saturday*, 44 *m. aft* 10	
Wednesday, 8 *m. aft.* 8		*Lord's-day*, 41 *m aft* 11	
Thursday, 50 *m. aft.* 8		*New M.* 4 *Day*, 4 *M.*	

// Ver John Simpson, Nath Rogers, Theophilus Lillie, Th.s & Elisha Hutchenson, Sam & Fletcher, John Taylor. Wm Jackson mas, Selbrigs, and James Wmasters & Compa 4 Page 523. ¶ vide Page 486. for the particular account of that affair page 486 ✓ Turn to Index to Find the Merch. Agreements

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(*And to be sold by* EDES & GILL, *and* T. & J. FLEET,)

The CASE of GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA,

Addressed to the
KING and both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.

It is against the liberty of the subject, who hath a true property in his goods, which cannot be taken from him, without his actual or implied consent.
Trial of HAMPDEN.

The Third Edition.

[*This Pamphlet is written with great spirit, force and perspicuity, and contains all that has hitherto been said in favor of the Colonies, and more.*

This Pamphlet is recommended to all who would make themselves masters of the dispute between Britain and her Colonies; it contains in a short compass all that can be said on one side of the question, and except this is known, nothing pertinent can be said on the other.]

At the same Places may be had,
COPIES of several LETTERS from Governor *Bernard* to the Earl of *Hillsborough*, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, *in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields*; *and by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *jun. near Liberty-Tree*;

A Second Reply to Mr. *Jonathan Parsons*, on Baptism:

Or a Confutation of his Appendix to his Sermons (wrongly) called, Infant-Baptism from Heaven. By HEZEKIAH SMITH, A. M.
Pastor of a Church in *Haverhill*.

—*Earnestly contend for the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints.* Jude iv.

N. B. This Reply was put into the Hand of the Printer last September, to be printed immediately; but he meeting with some unexpected Occurrences, could not accomplish it till now.——Price 10s. Old Tenor.

Also just Re-printed, and sold at the same Places,
DR. GILL's on Infant Baptism, being a Part and Pillar of Popery, 3d Edition. Price 4s. 6d. O. T.

Cash given for Pot-Ash Salts, by BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Junr.

For *LONDON*,
The Ship *John Galley*,
Now lying at the Long-Wharff, being Three Parts loaded, and will fail in about Ten Days.

For Freight & Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board.

IMPORTED in the Schooner *Molly*, *Daniel Messervy*, Maſter, from the Iſland of Jerſey, a Number of Indented Servants. Any Perſon wanting to Purchaſe, may apply to ſaid Maſter at Mrs. *Caſſin's*, oppoſite the Town-Pump, or on board ſaid Schooner at the Long-Wharff.

All Perſons that are indebted to

the Eſtate of Mr. *Eleazer Johnſon*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceas'd, are ONCE MORE deſired to make immediate Payment or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice; and all thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Payment to *Eleazer Johnſon*, or *Jonathan Bradiſh*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate.——To be Sold the Northerly Part of the deceaſed's Manſion Houſe with the Land adjoining, ſituated in *Charleſtown* aforeſaid, and if not ſold before the Firſt of *September* next, then to be ſold on that Day at Public Auction.—The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Captain *Edward Emerſon*, late of *Portſmouth*, deceaſed, are requeſted (without delay) to make Payment of the Sums reſpectively due, to *Mary Emerſon*, now in *Boſton*, Executrix: And all thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are likewiſe requeſted to leave their Accounts or Demands with the ſaid Executrix, or with *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; in *Boſton*, in order to a ſpeedy Adjuſtment of the Accounts and Settlement of the Eſtate.
Boſton, May 26, 1769.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Joſhua Phipps*, late of *Cambridge*, are deſired to bring in their Accompts to *Martha Phipps*, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement, and to prevent Trouble.

Stray'd away from the Common

in *Boſton*, on Thurſday the 18th Inſtant, a ſmall Red Cow about 4 Years old, with white Face, two hind and and one fore Foot white, alſo ſhort Tail, white at the lower End. Whoever hath or ſhall ſtop ſaid Cow, are deſired to inform the Printers hereof, and they ſhall be Rewarded for their Trouble.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS laſt Night the Pillar of Liberty erected in Dedham, *in Commemoration of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, was overthrown and defac'd*——I *Samuel Doggett*, of ſaid *Dedham*, hereby promiſe a Reward of TWELVE DOLLARS, to any one that ſhall give me Information of the Perſon or Perſons that overthrew and defac'd ſaid Pillar, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice.
Dedham, May 22, 1769. SAM. DOGGETT.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
By SAMUEL MOOR, of *Bolton*,
In the County of *Worceſter*,
On THURSDAY the Firſt Day of *June* next,

A convenient FARM, pleaſantly

ſituated within Sight of the Meeting-Houſe, containing about 140 Acres of good Land, about 90 or 100 Acres in the Home-Place, with good Buildings thereon; alſo a good Pot-Aſh Houſe, many other Accommodations, too many to enumerate, and has been improved for many Years as a Tavern, and may be again licenced to any Purchaſer that hath a Mind to take the ſame. It lieth on the Great Road, and is convenient for a Gentleman or a Trader. The Home Place will be Sold without the Out-Lands, as will beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.
Per SAMUEL MOOR of *Bolton*.

N. B. Said *Moor* will attend to ſhow the Premiſes to any Gentlemen, the Fore Part of the Week the Sale begins.

TAKEN up in the Road in *Worceſter*, a Piece of Money; the Owner by diſcribing the ſame and paying for Adverſiſing, may have it again, by applying to *William Swan*, of *Worceſter*. *May 12, 1769.*

A few Horſes will be taken into a

good Paſture for any Term of Time for the Seaſon, where they ſhall be kept from being Rid. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, in the Country,
A likely Negro Girl, about 15

Years of Age. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold Reaſonably,
A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

(pleaſantly ſituated near the Centre of the Town) containing Two Rooms on a Floor, and Kitchen, with a large commodious Yard and Garden, good Pump, and other Conveniencies. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
The Brigantine *Devonſhire*, a

Prime Sailer. Burthen 115 Tons, as ſhe now lays at Mr. *Hancock's* Wharff; for further Particulars enquire at Mr. *Robert Gould's* Store in Back-ſtreet, where is to be ſold a general Aſſortment of Engliſh & Scotch Goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

*** All Perſons indebted to ſaid *Gould*, either by Book, Bond or Note, are deſired to make immediate Payment, which will prevent their being ſued to *July* Court.

Whereas the Partnerſhip between

John & Samuel Sparhawk, *of* Kittery, *will be diſſolved on the Twenty-third Day of* May *Inſtant*.——THIS is to deſire all Perſons who have Accounts open with ſaid Company, to call and ſettle them: And all who are indebted, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment, either to *John Sparhawk of Portſmouth*, or *Samuel Sparhawk of Kittery*. JOHN & SAM. SPARHAWK.
Kittery, May 8, 1769.

To be Sold about ſeven Acres of

choice Land, with a large old Houſe and new Barn on the ſame, very pleaſantly ſituated, about Twenty Rods from the Epiſcopal Church in *Braintree*, improved by *Peter Eſter*, Stocking-Weaver. Inquire of the Printers.

Mary & Margaret Procter's,

Begs Leave to inform their Cuſtomers and Others, that they have remov'd from their Shop in Fore-Street, to the Shop lately improved by *Mr. Pierpont*, the fourth Houſe above the Governor's, where they have to ſell very cheap for Caſh,

A good Aſſortment of Engliſh

Goods, and a Variety of Glaſs, Delph and Stone Ware, and continues to make and ſell all kinds of Hats, Bonnetts and Cloaks, and likewiſe ſell all ſorts of Shoes.

TO BE SOLD BY
James Dalton,

A Quantity of choice Shop Sugars, choice Virginia Corn, and Newcaſtle beſt Crown Glaſs of all Sizes, cheap for Caſh.—Alſo a double-deck'd Brigantine, about 115 Tons Burthen, well found with Stores, Sails, Cables and Anchors, &c. Said Brigt. will be ſold extreme cheap for any pay that will ſuit. May 15, 1769.

WANTED,
SAMPLES of different CLAYS & fine white SAND. Any Perſon or Perſons that will ſend about 3lb. of Clay, and a Pint of fine white Sand to LEIGH's Intelligence Office, in Merchants-Row, Boſton. If its the Sort wanted, the Proprietor will have advantageous Propoſals made to him, to ſupply a Quantity.

CARLOS,

Bellows-Maker in Kilby-Street, BOSTON,
formerly called Mackrel-Lane.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, That he makes Furnace, Forge and Smiths Bellows, and Bellows of all Kinds in the neateſt Manner, and repairs the ſame: He has practic'd this Buſineſs for Twenty Years; and will engage with any who ſhall employ him, to make them as well and as compleat as any that are imported. All Favours received, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's humble Servant,
FRANCIS CARLOS.

Taken by EXECUTION,
And to be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on *Tueſday* the 30th Day of *May*, at One o'Clock, P. M.

The Snow Adventure, with all

her Appurtenances, as ſhe now lays at *John Rowe*, Eſq's Wharff: The Inventory may be ſeen at *Mr. Rowe's* Store.

Choice Parbados RUM,

fine Shop Sugars, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton Wool, &c. &c. To be Sold cheap for Caſh by JONATHAN SNELLING, at his Store on Treat's Wharff, near the Market.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the proprietors of a place formerly called New-Framingham, now Lanesborough, in the county of Berkſhire, (legally warned) holden on the 28th Day of March 1768. Voted a Tax of 9s. on each original right in ſaid town, to make and repair the roads in ſaid town, And alſo at a meeting of ſaid proprietors (legally warned) holden the 11th Day of April, 1768, Voted a tax of 40s. on each original right in ſaid town, towards building a meeting-houſe. And whereas there is ſome of the Proprietors delinquent, and have not paid ſaid taxes; the whole or ſome part of the following original rights are delinquent, viz. No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93 & 94.—These are therefore to notify all ſuch delinquents, that their lands will be ſold (as the law directs) at a public vendue, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. James Loomis, innholder in ſaid town, on Thurſday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock before noon, and ſo by adjournments, if need be, from time to time, until the whole be ſold, unleſs ſaid taxes together with the charges, be paid to Mr. Nehemiah Bull, treaſurer, before ſaid day of ſale, for the uſe and purpoſes above-mentioned. James Loomis, John Powell, Andrew Squier } Committee for Sale of Delinquent Proprietor's Lands.
Lanesborough, 29th April, 1769.

To be ſold Cheap,

CHOICE new *Philadelphia* Flour, a Parcel Cod Lines, and a few Groce Hooks. Likewiſe a ſmall Quantity China conſiſting of Diſhes in Sets, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Bowls, &c. Enquire at Mrs. *John Auſtin's* Shop in King-Street, or at Mr. *Iſaac Pairo's* in *Southack's* Court, near the Orange-Tree.

Part of a Houſe to Let, conſiſting of one large Lower Room, a Chamber, Garret and Cellar, with an excellent Well of Water in the Yard: Enquire at either of the abovementioned Places.

To be Lett to a ſmall Family,
A Genteel End of a Houſe pleaſantly ſituated at New-Boſton. Likewiſe a ſecond-hand Chaiſe to be ſold cheap. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of NATHANIEL WHEELWRIGHT, *Eſq; late of Boſton, deceas'd, by Bond, Note or Book, are requeſted to make immediate Payment—As the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate have deſired the Adminiſtrator to ſue without Delay for all Debts that may be due.* JOSEPH WARREN,
Adminiſtrator of ſaid Eſtate.

P. S. *Among ſt the Papers of the aforeſaid Mr. Wheelwright's, were found a Number of Notes taken to the Names of Mr.* Samuel Hardcaſtle, *and by him endorſed and paid to Mr.* Wheelwright—*which unleſs taken up, muſt likewiſe be put in Suit.* Boſton, May 22, 1769.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. Samuel Simpſon, *late of Boſton, Houſewright, deceas'd, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to* Alice Simpſon, *ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament.—And thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment, as ſoon as may be.* May, 22, 1769.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Peter Bourne, *late of* Boſton, *deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Ruth Bourne, *Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement, and to prevent Trouble.*

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of *Caleb Dana*, jun. late of *Cambridge*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Yeoman, deceas'd, as well as thoſe who have any juſt Demands upon ſaid Eſtate, are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle the ſame with *Sarah Dana* of *Cambridge* aforeſaid, Widow of the ſaid *Caleb*, and Adminiſtratrix of his Eſtate. *Cambridge, May 10, 1769.*

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Samuel Turner, *late of* Boſton, *Houſewright, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Mercy Turner, *of ſaid* Boſton, *Widow, ſole Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.*

WANTED,
A Boy about 14 Years of Age, at the Founder's Buſineſs. *Inquire of Edes & Gill.*

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

MONDAY, *May* 29. 1769. [NUMB. 1757.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [*Continued.*] *Page 515*

1769. *March* 28. THE Charge and Vexation of clearing out Veſſels coaſting from one part of the province to another, is a growing Evil. ——The Maſter of a Veſſel, owned at *Duxbury*, a Town in the Port of Boſton, to which harbour the Coaſters go and return in about a Fortnight, having taken ſome Neceſſaries on board for the People dwelling there, was, as all others are, obliged to clear out, &c. The charges of which amounted to three Dollars; a large tax upon the Engliſh merchandize tranſported from port to port, in the courſe of a year, and a great diſcouragement to our Trade and Navigation.——Sufferances muſt be obtained at the Cuſtom-Houſe, before Shot, Powder, Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes and any trifling articles are taken into a Coaſter: A Brazier of this Town put a bar of Steel on board one of theſe boats for a Cuſtomer, and offered to ſwear it was Engliſh; this was not ſatisfactory, unleſs he would ſwear to the very Veſſel this Bar was imported in; this could not be done by him, as the Steel in his ſtore had been mixt: the Skipper was therefore prevented from receiving it on board, and obliged to return it back to the Brazier: A merchant of this town, was put to the like difficulty, reſpecting a box of Briſtol Glaſs, and another relative to a cheſt of Engliſh Tea: And we are told, that in conſequence of orders from the C——m——rs, it is required at the Cuſtom-Houſe, when a barrel of Sugar, Rum, and a few pounds of Coffee, &c. &c. &c. are reported for ſhipping to any place even in this harbour, that inſtead of the uſual certificate from the merchant, that thoſe goods were legally imported and had paid the impoſed Duties, the Vender of ſuch articles muſt make oath, as to the veſſel it was imported in; and alſo the *purchaſer*, that they are the ſame; and even the *truckman* is to give evidence that ſuch goods have been put on board theſe Coaſters. ——*The confuſion which muſt be occaſioned by ſuch before unheard of requirements, in a new country, whoſe ſettlers are ſcattered along an extenſive Sea ſhore, and are conſtantly needing Supplies, are as obvious, as the illegality and impolicy of theſe and ſuch like proceedings of the American B——d of C——rs.*

March 29. By the number of Veſſels, bro't into this, and other American harbours, by our little Guarda Coſtas, we might be ready to conclude, there had been a formal declaration of War againſt the trade and navigation of this continent, and that in the manner of purſuing it, they were determined to make it as diſtreſſing as poſſible.——A Veſſel owned in the Colony of Connecticut, having received on board, ſeveral Hogſheads of Rum at the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers, for which a clearance could not be produced, was taken poſſeſſion of by an Engliſh Guarda Coſta, near the Vineyard, and is now bro't into this harbour.——Another Veſſel belonging to a Gentleman in this town, returning from the Weſt-Indies, being met with by a Guarda Coſta at no great diſtance from this place, ſhe was ſtopp'd & ſearched, and a trifle of Coffee being found on board, ſhe was ſeized; and the Captain inſtead of bringing her into the Port ſhe was bound to, thought proper to carry her into Rhode-Iſland harbour.

March 30. It was early conceived, by the moſt ſagacious and knowing Nations, that a number of Females had always determined the condition of Men, by means of their Spinning Wheels: And Virgil intimates, that the golden age advanced ſlower, or faſter, as they ſpun.

"Talia ſæcla, ſuis dixerunt, currite fuſis,
——————— Parcæ."

And had the Ladies, in every age ſince, ruled in this laudable way, perhaps ſome nations would be in a far better ſtate than they now are, but be that as it will; I preſume there never was a time when, or a place, where, the ſpinning wheel could more influence the affairs of men, than at preſent, in this and the neighbouring Colonies;—— or ſooner produce a golden age. The following relations and inſtances amongſt a multitude of others, in all the Colonies, of the induſtry and frugality, of American Ladies, muſt exalt their character in the eyes of the World, and ſerve to ſhew how greatly they are contributing to bring about the political Salvation of a whole Continent.

A Gentleman at New-Port Writes—"As I am a very great Lover of Liberty, of Beauty, of Muſic, of my Country, and of all thoſe who endeavour to promote & eſtabliſh, by good oeconomy its wealth, peace, proſperity and tranquility, and being at the ſign of Pitt's head in this town, on tueſday laſt, was extremely pleaſed by having admittance into the company of Eleven of the daughters of Liberty, Ladies of character, and lovers of Britiſh Freedom, and induſtry; each being laudably employed in playing on a muſical Inſtrument, called a Spinning Wheel, the Melody of whoſe Muſic, and the beauty of the proſpect, tranſcending for delight, all the entertainments of my life, I was ſtill more pleaſed with the ladies company, (when by inquiry) I had learnt more of their love of Liberty, & ſtrict attachment to their Country's welfare, and of their determination of perſevering in ſuch laudable exerciſe and good oeconomy, as is a credit to the fair ſex, and an honor to America.

"For I found that, as theſe daughters of Liberty delight in each others company, they had agreed to make circular viſits to each of their houſes, and in order to excite emulation in ſerving their country, promoting temperance and induſtry, had determined to convert each viſit into a ſpinning match, and to have no entertainment but what is the produce of their own country; and to appear as much as poſſible clothed with our own manufactures, and that more eſpecially which is the effects of their own labour—The aboveſaid ladies ſpun between 6 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening, 37 ſkeins and 13 threads, which upon an average make three ſkeins, five knots and five threads."

March 31. A Gentleman in James-Town, alſo writes—as a proof that the daughters of Liberty, in this town are no leſs zealous in promoting American manufactures, and the cauſe of conſtitutional Liberty, than thoſe of New-Port. I can aſſure you that eighteen ladies, of good faſhion and character, of this town, and two from New-Port, met on Monday laſt at the houſe of Mr. James Carr, junr. in order to try their dexterity, at a ſpinning match: And notwithſtanding one was but eleven years old, and another left off at about two o'clock, they ſpun between ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet 78 ſkeins and nine knots of choice Linen yarn; each ſkein containing 15 knots, and each knot 40 threads.—I will only obſerve to the honor of the above mentioned 20 in particular, and the fair ſex in general.——That were the gentlemen really as ſincere, and as much in earneſt in promoting frugality, induſtry, and all other virtues as the ladies are, there is not the leaſt doubt, but we ſhould ſoon free ourſelves from the burthens with which we are now oppreſs'd, and lay the foundation of American Liberty on a baſis not to be ſhaken by any power upon Earth!

We are informed from North-Kingſton, that laſt Friday, eleven neighbouring young ladies met together, at the houſe of John Congon, Eſq; in this town, upon a ſpinning match; where they began to ſpin about ſun-riſe, and ſpun about 46 fifteen knotted ſkeins of good Linen yarn, and left off about five in the afternoon of ſaid day; when about as many young gentlemen, as there were ladies, came to ſaid houſe, and opened a fine ball, as a recompence to the ladies, for their induſtry.

And from New-Port, that lately eleven ladies met at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Tripp, on the point, and ſpun 34 ſkeins and ſeven knots of good Linnen yarn.—Though the quantity they ſpun, was not ſo great as had been produced by ſome ſpinning matches, conſiſting of the ſame number; yet I believe it may with truth be ſaid, that it exceeded in fineneſs, as the whole weighed but 4lb. 5 oz. which is eight ſkeins to the pound.—To the honor of thoſe ladies, it ought to be mentioned, that they refuſed the regale of the deſtructive Bohea, and were moſt of them dreſſed in clothes of their own ſpinning, and the others are reſolutely determined to follow the laudable example as ſoon as poſſible.

April 1. We are adviſed from Huntington on Long-Iſland, that very lately a company of young ladies belonging to that town, to the number of ſixteen, met to ſpend the day together, not in idle diſſipation, (as is too often the caſe,) but with a truly laudable deſign of promoting induſtry, for they had no ſooner met together, but to divert themſelves, they each took their ſpinning wheels and applied themſelves ſo cloſely and with that dexterity that at the cloſe of the day, they had ſpun one hundred and ſeven ſkeins, in each ſkein were ten knots, which made in the whole one thouſand and ſeventy knots, weighing thirty two pounds of very good Linen yarn. The ladies were all decently clad in homeſpun, the manufacture of their own town; who like true Female Patriots, ſhewed by their conduct, that they deſpiſed the dreſs with the manufactures of a country that is endeavouring to enſlave us.—It alſo appeared, that a Female Patriotiſm was predominant in their conduct, when the tea table was introduced; for inſtead of making uſe of any foreign Tea, (which is become more nauſeous ſince loaded with an unconſtitutional tax,) they ſubſtituted a Tea the growth of that town, called *Boer-Green*, which for its pleaſant flavour, and many excellent qualities, is prefered by many to the beſt Green Tea.

Continued [*To be continued.*] *Page 523*

TO BE SOLD,

Mr. MERRETT's pleaſant Farm, about a Mile from the Town of *Providence*, and near half a Mile from the upper Ferry leading to *Rehoboth*: Is ſituated in a fine healthy Air, conſiſts of upwards of 200 Acres, is well fenced, well wooded and well watered; has thereon a large Dwelling-Houſe, two Barns, in one of which is a large Chaiſe or Couch Houſe, with good Stabling, a Sheep Houſe, Granary and other Out-Houſes, Gardens & Orcharding, with the live Stock and Utenſils belonging to the Farm as may ſuit.——For further Particulars enquire of *John Powell*, Eſq; in *Boſton*, of Mr. *Henry John Overing*, in *Newport*, or at the Premiſes.

N. B.—Will be ſold reaſonable, and Time given, (if deſired) for Pay, upon proper Security.

Imported in the Schooner Molly, Daniel Mallervey *Maſter, from the Iſland of Jerſey,*

A Number of Indented Servants.

Any Perſon wanting to purchaſe may apply to ſaid Maſter, at Mrs. *Cozzin's*, oppoſite the Town-Pump, or on board ſaid Schooner at the Long Wharf.

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Eleazer Johnſon*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make immediate Payment; or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice, and all thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Eleazer Johnſon* or *Jonathan Bradiſh*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate.——TO BE SOLD, the Northerly Part of the ſaid Deceaſed's Manſion-Houſe, with the Land adjoining, ſituated in *Charleſtown* aforeſaid; and if not Sold before the 1ſt of September next, then to be Sold on that Day at Public Auction. The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

Province of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, 13th *May*, 1769. } *Eleazer Weld* of *Roxbury*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Gentleman, having in his Petition to His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. ſet forth, "That he is ſeized in Fee of 278 Acres of Land lying in common, and being Part of 1206 Acres, called *Pierpoint's Farm*, laid out to the Inhabitants of ſaid *Roxbury*, by Virtue of a Grant of the General Court, and is Parcel of a larger Tract of Land, now called *Royalſton*, in the County of *Worceſter*: That the Reſidue of ſaid 1206 Acres is owned by the Heirs of Col. *Lamb*, late of ſaid *Roxbury*, deceaſed, the Heirs of Major *Bowles*, the Heirs of *Ebenezer Pierpoint*, and the Heirs of one *Samuel Hagbourn*: That it is inconvenient to him to hold his ſaid Part in common;—Wherefore he pray'd ſaid Court to cauſe Partition to be made of ſaid 1206 Acres, and his Part thereof ſet off to him to hold in Severalty."

THIS is to Notify all whom it concerns, That ſaid Petition will be heard and conſidered in His Majeſty's Superior Court to be held at *Ipſwich*, in and for the County of *Eſſex*, on the third Tueſday of *June* next. By Order of Court,

NATH. HATCH, Clerk.

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Paſture, on the South Side of Fort-Hill. Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted, an honeſt Boy that is fit to tend a Shop. Enquire of the Printers.

Commiſſioners * *See 2 Leaves Forwards Twice Paged. 1 vid. Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. I.*

The Inhabitants of the Town of Roxbury, *on Friday last, at an Adjournment of their Meeting, voted the following Instructions to their Representative*, viz.

To JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq;

SIR,

THE Freeholders of the ancient Town of Roxbury, as a teſtimony of their confidence in, and affection for you, have again choſen you to repreſent them in the General Court, and at this Day of Darkneſs and Difficulty, they doubt not but that it will be very agreeable to you to have their Sentiments and Advice, they therefore freely communicate them to you.

In the firſt place, We would have you proceed in a cool, calm, and ſteady manner; overdoing, as well as coming ſhort, hath an ill tendency: you will therefore, we truſt, well weigh every meaſure and its tendency, before you adopt it; and in particular in all your Debates and Reſolves, ſtrive to expreſs the greateſt duty and loyalty to our gracious Sovereign; we glory in being the ſubjects of a Britiſh Monarch of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, and notwithſtanding the wicked artifice which hath been uſed, to paint the people of this province in the odious light of factious and rebellious, we ſolemnly declare, that nothing can give us greater pain than the moſt diſtant thought of diſaffection; you will, therefore, to the utmoſt of your power, ſtrive to cultivate and maintain a good harmony and union between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

2dly. Let the invaluable Charter Rights, Liberties and Privileges, which have been granted to our anceſtors, and by them handed down entire to us, ever be near your heart. Privileges, which to us are dear as our lives; therefore we preſume you will never conſent to give them up, and that neither frowns nor flatteries will ever prevail on you to renounce one whit of them.

3dly. Ever ſtrive to keep up the honor and dignity of the Aſſembly, which ought to be revered by all orders and degrees of men; you will, therefore, ſtrive to remove every thing that looks diſreſpectful, and will not ſuffer any thing that may tend to interrupt the debates of the Aſſembly.

4thly. You will enquire why the King's troops have been quartered in the body of the metropolis of the province, while the barracks provided heretofore, at a conſiderable charge to the province, have remained in a manner uſeleſs, altho' the act of parliament expreſly directs that they ſhall be firſt filled; by this ſtep we imagine a conſiderable needleſs expence hath been created; and ſhould there be a Requiſition made to the Aſſembly for the payment of it, we ſtrictly enjoin you not to comply with it.

5thly. You will enquire why ſeveral informations of crimes & miſdemeanours, which have been made to the executive courts within this province reſpectively, in months paſt, have not iſſued in the proſecution and puniſhment of the perpetrators.

6thly. With reſpect to the revenue acts, inſtead of being reconciled to them, thro' length of time (which hath a natural tendency to wear off the gloom of difficu[illegible] we daily find them more & more burtheſo[illegible] and when we view the trade and commerce of the province under a very ſenſible decay, and loaded with embarraſſments, and the little circulating caſh which we have left, daily draining from us, and the Revenue Officers like the horſeleech cry, give, give; our groans and complaints are increaſed; you will therefore, notwithſtanding any diſcouragements heretofore met with, continue your cries and petitions, and by every conſtitutional method ſtrive to obtain a repeal of thoſe acts.

7thly. We recommend to you to encourage arts and manufactures within this Province, as we imagine that this, with induſtry and œconomy, will be the moſt ſure means finally to extricate us out of our preſent difficulties.

8thly. If it ſhould appear, that the Miniſtry have had unfavorable impreſſions made on their minds towards this Province, by means of any miſrepreſentations ſent from hence, you will ſtrive to ſet matters in a true light, that ſo the injurious impreſſions which they have unhappily made may be removed.

9thly. You will ſtrive to keep a conſtant conſtitutional harmony and correſpondence between the repreſentative body of this Province, and thoſe of the ſiſter colonies.

10thly. With reſpect to grants of the public monies, we deſire you would be very frugal; the load of debt remaining on the Province, and the great ſcarcity of caſh are a loud call to this.

Other matters we leave to your own diſcretion, being aſſured, that as the intereſt of the Province lies near your heart, you never will deſert it.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

In Capt. Hammond from Penſacola, came paſſenger the Rev. Mr. *Cotton*, chaplain to the right hon Earl *Ligonier*, Rector of the Town of Penſacola, and Chaplain to the garriſon there.

The Spaniards are determined to render the Havanna impregnable againſt any future attempts; they have extended their works from the Moro, for ſeveral hundred yards, upon the hill where the Engliſh batteries were erected, and in ſuch a manner as to render every acceſs to the Moro impracticable.

This Morning about one o'Clock, after a long Trial, before a Court of Admiralty held in the City Hall, conſiſting of his Excellency the Governor, and the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Joſeph Andrews was found guilty of Piracy and Murder, and condemned to be hanged, having in Auguſt or September 1766, in Concert with Nicholas Johnſon, both Mariners on board the Sloop Polly, Captain Duryee, of this Port, bound to the Weſt-Indies, on the Paſſage, murder'd the ſaid Captain, the Mate, a Boy, and two Paſſengers, for which Johnſon was executed the ſame year in Euſtatia.—He is to be executed to morrow, at the North river, & afterwards hung in chains on Kennedy's iſland. He appeared to be a hardned wretch for ſome time after condemnation, but finding all his evaſions vain, he has ſince made a full confeſſion of all his crimes.

On Friday the ſame Court of Admiralty met for the trial of Stephen Porter, mariner, for the murder of Capt. John Weſtcot, and ſundry others, on board a Briſtol ſhip on the coaſt of Guinea in the year 1766. But on the officers going to bring him up from the priſon, they found him hanging to one of the window bars, quite dead, he having made uſe of a ſtring he uſually kept his irons up with.—He was buried in the high-way, and had a ſtake drove thro' his body.

BOSTON, May 29. 1769.

In our laſt we mentioned an Affair which happened at Cape-Anne, relative to the Reſcue of a Priſoner from a Deputy-Sheriff;—ſince which we have ſeen a Memorial of Jacob Parſons, of Gloucester, the ſaid Deputy-Sheriff, preſented to His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, *Baronet, Governor, and the Honorable His Majeſty's Council, of this Province, repreſenting, That on the 15th Inſtant, he had in his cuſtody, having duly taken by virtue of a proceſs of law, one Joſiah Merrill, as a priſoner: that while he was in the due execution of his office, one Samuel Fellows, a commander of one of his Majeſty's armed cutters, then in the harbour of Cape-Anne, with four of his men, with fire-arms, utenſils, &c. came on ſhore in a boat, and ſaid Fellows immediately accoſted the ſaid Merrill, by aſking him, "What he did there?" Upon which ſaid Merrill replied, that "an officer had taken him, and had him in cuſtody for debt;" That in conſequence of this reply, ſaid Fellows commanded ſaid Merrill to come away to him, and that he would protect ſaid Merrill: That on this encouragement ſaid Merrill broke away from the Deputy-Sheriff, & ran towards ſaid Fellows: whereupon the Deputy-Sheriff commanded, in his Majeſty's name, ſeveral perſons to aſſiſt in ſeizing and ſtopping his priſoner; which they obeyed & ſeized and held ſaid priſoner; that while this paſſed, ſaid Fellows was within four rods from the Deputy-Sheriff and his aſſiſtants, ordered his four men to fire: whereupon two of Fellows's men leaped upon the beach, and ran towards them until they had got within two rods, when they preſented their arms directly at the Deputy-Sheriff and his aſſiſtants, and then fired; the ſhot and ball ſcarcely miſſed them, and entered a ſtore within a few inches of where they ſtood; The priſoner taking advantage of the conſternation they were in, broke away and ran towards ſaid Fellows's boat: That during the whole of this time ſaid Fellows and his men, altho' they were repeatedly told that the Deputy-Sheriff was a King's officer, kept a conſtant round of oaths and imprecations upon the Deputy-Sheriff and his aſſiſtants; damning the King's officer and all who belonged to him; ſwearing he would blow the brains out of the firſt man who offered to touch ſaid Merrill, or come towards the boat; that they would take better ſight the next time, and the like; that as ſaid Merrill came nearer to the boat, ſaid Fellows and his men kept firing at the Deputy-Sheriff, till ſaid Fellows commanded his men not to fire any more yet; but to keep a reſerve, for any who ſhould attempt a retaking of ſaid Merrill: And that after ſaid Fellows and his men had fired 6 or 7 times, by which the Deputy-Sheriff and his aſſiſtants were in the moſt imminent hazard of their lives, the ſaid Fellows and his men ſtill defending ſaid Merrill, retired on board the boat, and ſtill kept firing, as they left the ſhore; and has not ſince been able to retake the priſoner, or bring ſaid Fellows to juſtice.—The Memorialiſt implores his Excellency and Honors to take the Affair into conſideration, and to act thereon, as they ſhall deem moſt for the advancement of juſtice, and the preſervation of peace, order, and good government, &c.*

The foregoing contains the ſubſtance of the narration of the affair, extracted from the Memorial.

His Excellency the Governor and His Majeſty's Council taking the ſaid Memorial into Conſideration: His Majeſty's Council adviſed and ordered, That the King's Attorney make ſtrict Enquiry into the Affair, and proſecute in Law the ſuppoſed Offenders.

The ſaid Memorial having been communicated to Commodore Hood, he was pleaſed to ſignify that he would give immediate Orders for enquiring into the Affair, and do all in his Power to ſecure the Perſon offending in ſo notorious a Manner, to appear and anſwer for his Conduct in a Court of Juſtice: And hath ſince acquainted the Governor and Council, that the ſaid Samuel Fellows is an Inhabitant of the Province, and has been only a few Months in his Majeſty's Service, and was acting as a Midſhipman on board a ſmall Tender belonging to one of his Majeſty's Sloops, that he is now ſecured, and ſhall be ready to anſwer for his Conduct, conformable to Law, whenever demanded.

The Cutter is ſince arrived in this Harbour, and on Friday laſt the ſaid Fellows was delivered up to the Deputy-Sheriff of this County, and gave Bail for his Appearance; and the Affair will be proſecuted by the Attorney-General, agreeable to the Order of his Excellency the Governor and Council.

"*May* 22. 1769. The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Watertown met and bro't their Votes for a Repreſentative, and the expreſs Number of Votes was 92, and they choſe Mr. John Remington by a large majority."

On Tueſday laſt His Majeſty's Commiſſion for the Trial of Piracies, Robberies, and Felonies, on the High Seas was read, and a Court formed as follows,

His Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, Governor of this Province.

The Hon. Samuel Hood, Eſq; Commodore, and Commander of his Majeſty's Ships in theſe Parts.

The Honorable Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of this Province.

The Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

The Honorable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Secretary of this Province.

Robert Trail, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for Portſmouth.

John Nutting, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of Salem.

This Court was formed for the Trial of Michael Corbett, Pierce Fenning, William Conner, and John Ryan, charged with being concerned in the Murder of Lieutenant Panton, of his Majeſty's Ship Rofe; but ſome Doubts having ariſen whether the Priſoners were intitled to a Trial by a Jury, the Court was adjourned to Nine o'Clock laſt Thurſday, who in the mean Time took under Conſideration the Priſoner's Right to a Trial by Jury as aforeſaid.

The Court is adjourned to This Day.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"How long we may be permitted to carry on a friendly communication, will become a queſtion, as the ſword of civil war ſeems ready to ſtart from the ſcabbard, & eager to be embrued in brother's blood. Our m——y, who by the power of giving places and penſions, have ſecured a majority in both H—ſ of P—t, are determined to carry their point againſt the freedom of America, and by that means to pave the way for an attack on our conſtitution; and will ſpare no blood or treaſure (their own) to effect this infamous purpoſe; nor do I ſee, at preſent, any thing to prevent it, but a popular commotion, which, indeed, our people ſeem ripe for, and want only a few able leaders; whether Wilkes will prove one, I cannot determine, but thus far I can aſſure you, that ſetting aſide all prejudices and popular clamor againſt his former irregularities, we muſt acknowledge, that he has done and ſuffered more for the cauſe of liberty, than any patriot in our time, in all his latter conduct, he has been ſo ſteady, and ſo conſiſtent, that it has gained him univerſal applauſe. I ſay *univerſal*, for he is not only idolized by the mob, but careſſed and ſupported by a great majority of ſenſible thinking men in this city, and the counties round about it."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"A heavy cloud continues to hang over the face of public affairs. The miniſtry ſeem totally to have loſt the confidence of the people. The violent declarations which they have made, and the arbitrary meaſures they are purſuing, do no great honor to their abilities, nor the exorbitant deficiency of the civil liſt, to their integrity. As far as I can learn, they are however like to continue in power, & perhaps for this reaſon, that in the preſent embroiled ſtate of affairs, no other ſet are found deſperate enough to undertake it after them."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame Place.

"I am apt to imagine the preſent ſeſſion of parliament will wear away, without being marked by any material event; for they are expected to break up ſoon after the Eaſter holidays; they have already ſettled with the Eaſt India company; they have voted their ſupremacy over the colonies, and there I imagine the affair will ſlick till next year; they have given the King 513,500 l. to pay his civil liſt debts; and as for Wilkes, nothing remains but to reject him as often as he is re-choſen."

His Excellency the Governor, with the Advice and Conſent of his Majeſty's Council, has been pleaſed to appoint *Joſeph Lee*, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Middleſex.

On the 24th Inſtant, was ordained at *Winchendon*, the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Brown*:—The Rev. Mr. *Gardner* of *Leominſter*, began the Solemnity with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. *Clarke* of *Lexington*, preach'd a Sermon well adapted to the Occaſion, from 1 Theſſ. II. 4.—The Rev. Mr. *Lawrence* of *Lincoln*, prayed and gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. *Woodward* of *Weſton* prayed after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. *Cuſhing* of *Waltham*, gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip.—The whole was attended upon with great Seriouſneſs and Decency.——

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, a Sloop from the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Providence, was ſeized by the Sloop Liberty, Capt. Reed, & carried into Newport.

We are informed from the Weſtern parts of the Province of New-Hampſhire, that great Damage has been done there, before the late Rains, by the Firing of the Woods; that vaſt Quantities of Fencing, a Saw-Mill, ſeveral Thouſands of Lumber, and ſeveral Dwelling-Houſes and Barns have been conſumed: That in part of Cheſter, more than 100 Men were employed laſt Lord's Day ſe'nnight, in ſecuring their Property from the Flames: And that a Meeting-Houſe was burnt a New Ameſbury.

Vid 2 Leaves 525 Forward twice paged

To the PRINTERS.

Gentlemen,

IN a series of late publications, intitled, "*Journal of Occurrences*," originally printed by John Holt, at New-York, among many other notorious falsehoods, and groundless insinuations, I have been traduced, by gutted words, and otherwise, as a *jacobite, papist*, and a *drunkard*.—Now, I call upon the author of that Journal, who undoubtedly lives in this town, to unmask, to speak out plainly, what he hath insinuated; and to support his charge, in public or in private, at his own option. If he fails in that, as it is well known he must, and will fail, I shall repeat before his face, the liberty which, conscious of my own innocence, I here take before the public, to pronounce his Journal a *false, scandalous, malicious*, and, in many respects, a *seditious libel*; and himself, an *infamous liar*, and a *scoundrel*. This is harsh language, I confess, for which, in regard to the public, and to myself, not my opponent, I am very sorry; but it is for harsh, and unprovoked treatment to,

Gentlemen your obedient Servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

Note, I will not maintain a paper war, with dark and dastard assassins, who have not candour to disown a bad, nor spirit properly to assert a good cause; but basely proceed from lie to lie, from slander to slander, till they tire the world, themselves never tired. I say this, with all possible respect for those, who firmly and decently, claim and support, what they deem their rights.

Let me conclude, in the words of Sir William Draper, beseeching all parties, seriously to "*Consider the critical situation of this country, convulsed "in every part, by poison infused by anonymous, "wicked, and incendiary writers.*" J. M.

Boston, May 27th, 1769.

"THE Town of Bridgwater met on Monday the 22d instant, for the choice a Representative, when Mr. Edward Mitchell, formerly a Captain in the Militia, and a Gentleman well affected to the constitutional Rights of the Subject, was elected, and thereby the attempt of our ever memorable Rescinder, and his friends (principally of the commissioned tribe) treated with neglect and the *proper contempt it deserved.*" This it is hoped may be a warning to Representatives rather to act the sentiments of their Constituents than to please by a cringing conduct the greatest enemy to the Government.

A BRIDGWATERIAN."

On the 18th ult. Eighty-three industrious young Females met at the House of the Rev. Mr. *Robins*, in Milton, where they spent the Day in the delightful Employment of Spinning, and at Sun-set what was spun and presented, amounted to 460 Skains, excluding Tow; about half of them spun their yarn at the rate of 140 knots to the pound, which was done incomparably well, as sixty weight of the Flax was of Mr. Robins's own raising.

We hear that several Officers and near a Hundred Men of the 18th Regiment, died on their March to the Illionois.

On Monday the 24th of April, the Ice in the River St. Lawrence broke up before the City of Quebec.

On the 18th of April, Capt. Brown, in a Schooner from this Place for Madeira, was spoke with in lat. 36. long. 52. fifteen Days out.

The following Ships of War are now in this Harbour, viz. Rippon of 60 Guns; Launceston of 40; Rose of 28, and Senegal of 16 Guns.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, May 2.

Friday last a Court of Admiralty Sessions was held, in the Council-Chamber in the State-House, before his Excellency the Governor, as President, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney-General, the Captains of his Majesty's Ships now in this Harbour, &c. for the Trial of Matthew Turner, for the Murder of Capt. William Harrop, in the Bay of Honduras, as lately mentioned; and after a Trial of a few Hours, he was convicted of the said Murder, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th instant, but since reprieved by the Governor.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boston, *and by* Bulkeley Emerson, *in* Newbury-Port,

Mr. *Tucker's* two SERMONS;

one, on the *Gospel Condition of Salvation*; and the other, on the *Nature and Necessity of the Father's drawing such as come unto Christ*; preached to the first Congregational Church and Society in *Newbury-Port*, April 9 1769. And now published at the Desire of many of the Hearers; to whom they are inscribed.

The Subscribers to the Wednesday Night CONCERT, are hereby Notified that said Concert will end next Wednesday Evening.——

N. B. Any Gentlemen who are not Subscribers, and Ladies, will be admitted to said Concert, at Concert-Hall, paying Half a Dollar each.

☞ The Concert begins at Half after 7 o'Clock.

The Subscribers are desired to deliver their Tickets at the Door.

TO BE SOLD BY

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-street at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail for Cash,

A Variety of Callicoes, Chints, Fullians, Jeans, Duroys—Sagathys, superfine Cloths—Damascus—Silk Brunswicks very genteel for Gentlemen's Waistcoats, Cotton Hollands, Bed Ticks, Brocades—Lutestrings—Ducapes—Sattins, Cotton Counterpanes—Gum Patches, plain and flowered Dimothies, Ribbons, Fans, Necklaces, Gauzes, Catguts, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Knit Breeches—Silk Mittens all Colours—Mens black and Cloth color'd Gloves—Worsted Mitts, Blond Laces—Checks, Yellow Hollands—Stay Trimmings—Black Cravats—Check Handkerchiefs—Cambletts, Shalloons, Tammies & Durants—Everlastings, black Sudbury Say—a variety of Gilt Buttons, Twill Buttons, Qualities, Womens Hats and Bonnets, Tillock's Snuff, Paper, Press Paper—Felt Hats—and many other Articles not mentioned.

Also choice Coffee, and a few Casks Sugars.

N. B. Those that have been a long while indebted to *Caleb Blanchard* are requested to make Payment to prevent Trouble.

Major-General MACKAY being informed, That many of the Soldiers who have deserted from his Majesty's Troops quartered here, being sensible of their Crime and Error, would gladly return and join their Regiments, had they any hopes of Forgiveness:—He hereby offers, & assures a FREE PARDON to every Man who surrenders himself on, or before the last Day of June next, excepting, *Edward Reynolds, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bootle*, and *Thomas Hibbard*, of the 14th Regiment: *James Nagle, Thomas Capper, Daniel Rogers, Patrick Dennison, John Reddish*, and *James Crofts*, of the 29th Regiment: *Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Entwistle*, and *Michael Clifford* of the 64th Regiment; whose Crimes are of such a Nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any Promise of Pardon: And a Reward of THREE GUINEAS each is offered for apprehending and securing them in any of the public Goals.

Such Men as take the Benefit of the above PARDON, are desired to go to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or Military Officer, and get a Certificate of the Day of their Surrender, and a Pass to come to *Boston*, as they may depend that every Man who is taken up, or Deserts from this Date, will be bro't to a General Court Martial. *Boston*, 23d *May*, 1769.

By Order of Major-General MACKAY,

C. Fordyce, Major of Brigade.

All Person, indebted to the Estate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to

Sarah Condy, Administratrix.

N. B. Those who neglect to pay their several Ballances will certainly be sued to *July* Court.

To be sold at the Store lately improved by the deceased, directly opposite the Cornfield *in* Union-Street,

A Variety of the most approved Books in Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks, Law, History, Physick and Divinity, School Books, Books of Entertainment, and a few Books of House-Furniture.

LIKEWISE,

Large Microscopes	Cases of Mathematical Instruments
Pocket d° from 2 Pistareens to 13/4d. L. M. Price	Visual Glasses, or new invented Spectacles
Prospect Glasses	Candle Screens
Thermometers	Stationary
A Theodolite finish'd in the compleatest manner	Glass and China Ware
Sliding Rules of a new Invention with Books of Directions	A compleat Tea Set
Sectors—Gunters Scales	China Stand for a Desert
Scioptic Balls & Sockets	Variety of Prints of beautiful Prospects, Ruins, &c.
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints	English Goods
Mounted Globes	Elegant Copperplate Furniture for Beds
Pocket ditto—in cases	A Number of Trunks very cheap.

The above to be sold very low.

Below the STERLING COST,

Continues to be sold at the House of the late

Mr. JOHN SMITH,

A Variety of English Goods,

Also many valuable Articles in Jewellery—— All which are selling so low in order to finish the Sale as soon as possible.

N. B. A handsome Sedan Chair to be sold very cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

A House in Love-Lane, near the North Writing School, fronting Short Lane, three Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Yard and Garden, and a fine Well of Water. Enquire of the Printers.

On THURSDAY next,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes in Kingstreet,

A double-deck'd SCHOONER,

burthen about 100 Tuns, now lying at *Heston's* Wharff.—Inventory may be had of *Robert Moodie*, or of J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On THURSDAY next,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes in King-street,

Ten Quarter Casks of Sterling MADEIRA WINE. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Anne Ducray,

Flower-Maker from LONDON,

Living in *Pudding-Lane*, near the Town-House,

Begs leave to acquaint the Ladies, that she makes and sells Head-Flowers, which for Beauty and Colour surpass those usually imported. Ladies may be supplied with single Buds for Trimming Stomachers, or sticking in the Hair.——

Good Allowance made to Shopkeepers and Country Merchants who buy to sell again.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

A Volume of curious Papers,

Collected by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, which may serve as an APPENDIX to his HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETS-BAY.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in 8vo.

The Price in Sheets will be *Six Shillings* Lawful Money, or *Four Shillings & six Pence* Sterling.

The Work will be committed to the Press next Week, and as no more Books will be printed than what are subscribed for, those who incline to encourage the same, are desired to enter their Names immediately.

The Money to be paid at the delivery of the Books.

Subscriptions to encourage the Printing will be received by *Thomas & John Fleet*, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, *Boston*.

Choice Turkey Figs, Currants, finest Prunes, Jordan & Valencia Almonds, Florence Oil (in boxes & flasks) Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper, imported in the *London Packet*, *Robert Calef*, Master, and to be sold by

WILLIAM JONES,

At his Shop opposite the Town-House,

Likewise, a fresh Assortment of Drugs & Medicines, with a Number of genuine Patented Medicines, viz.

Walker's Jesuits Drops, with the Specific purging Remedy,	Grenough's Tincture for the Teeth & Gums,
Essence of Pepper Mint,	Hooper's Female Pills,
Turlington's Balf. of Life,	Anderson's Scots Pills,
Hill's Balsam of Honey,	ditto,
Frances Female Elixir,	Lockyer's ditto,
Daffy's & Stoughton's D°	Bateman's plain & golden
Betton's British Oil,	Spirits of Scurvy Grass,
Brushes for the Teeth,	Godfrey's Cordial,
	Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
	Oil of Castor, &c. &c.

Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Piemento, ground Ginger, Rice, Salt-Petre, Role Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.

Cheap for Cash or short Credit.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely Negro Girl, between 15 and 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, and is extremely handy in a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. *Edward Emerson*, late of *Portsmouth*, deceas'd, are requested (without delay) to make Payment of the Sums respectively due, to *Mary Emerson*, now in *Boston*, Executrix: And all those to whom said Estate is indebted are likewise requested to leave their Accounts or Demands with said Executrix, or with *Melatiah Bourn*, Esq; in *Boston*, in order to a speedy Adjustment of the Accounts and Settlement of the Estate. *Boston*, *May* 16, 1769.

[*Advertisements* omitted *shall be in our next.*]

Custom-House, Boston, *May* 27. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Harris & Matthews from New-London; Snow, Grott, Lucas & Higgins from Maryland; Weston, Gooding & Gulliker from No. Carolina; Chace from So. Carolina; Oakes from St. Augustine; Rust from Turks-Island; Wood from Hispaniola; Tucker from St. Lucia; Messervey from Island-Jersey; Stoddard from Annapolis-Royal.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Hurd & Harris to New-London; Smith to New York; Gray to Maryland; Lucas & Messervey to Newfoundland; Davis to West-Indies; Adamson to Surinam.

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vid. p. 137.

A Colonel Jonah Edsone) A Lord Hillsborough's beautiful Language vide his Circular Letter page 149.

them the goby A page 529

LETTERS to a FARMER.

LETTER IX.

Dear Sir, Vide Page 518

WE have now to conſider, whether *the Parliament of Great Britain can tax America in ſuch a manner as will interfere with our internal police; and whether the late tax upon Window Glaſs, Paper, &c. is ſuch an one?*

The *Farmer*, when he came to diſtinguiſh between *internal* and *external* taxes, made the analyſis with about as much ſkill as a quack ſurgeon would attempt to bleed a man with a chizzel or pick-ax. The Britiſh Parliament, he ſays, has no right to lay any ſort of *tax* upon the colonies, but acknowledges, in the ſame breath, that *impoſitions* may be conſtitutionally laid. Every *impoſition*, he tells us, is not a *tax*, tho' every *tax* is an *impoſition*. The definition that he gives us of theſe two terms is, that impoſitions only impede our acquiring property, but *taxes*, being laid for the "expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue," takes money out of our pockets already acquired. All *taxes*, therefore, according to this reaſoning, muſt be *internal*; and duties laid for the regulation of trade, are *external impoſitions*.

For my part, Sir, I ſcarce ever read any of the productions of our political brethren, without being guilty of a ſmile, eſpecially when I find them expoſing *internal taxes*, as they call them, to the public eye as an exorbitant ſtretch of diſpotic power. Before the *Farmer* bro't forth, that which he calls *Impoſitions*, was called by the ſmaller brothers of the pen, *external taxes*; and all others took the name of *internal* ones. But I have, as yet, met with no diſtinction between them that ſatisfies me; and as I condemn the old ones as inadmiſſible, you will doubtleſs expect of me that I give you a better.

An *Internal tax*, Sir, I take to be ſuch an one as interferes with our internal police. The Stamp Act was ſuch from the *internal* operation of it upon the manner of the provincial adminiſtration of juſtice, for every judgment entred up, and plea filed in court, were render'd ineffectual by that act unleſs it was wrote upon ſtamp'd paper. Our aſſemblies derive their *internal* powers from their charters, a ſpecimen of which you have already had. A parliamentary tax, therefore, upon articles that our aſſemblies could tax, and for purpoſes that they could tax the American ſubjects to effect, may be fairly denominated an internal tax, becauſe it affects us from *within*. But does the duties laid by the late Act impede the operation of any laws that our aſſemblies can make, or burthen any commodities that they can tax?—ſtrictly Great Britain can tax her own commodities, and yet leave unwounded every power communicated in our charters.

But, Sir, I muſt find fault with the queſtion I juſt put to you. I aſk'd you if the duties laid by the late Act can "impede the operation of any laws that our aſſemblies can make?"—Surely they may; for tho' the tax is not *internal* becauſe the duties are only payable in America, nor becauſe they are laid with the "expreſs intent of raiſing a revenue," yet it is ſo from the further purpoſe of providing for the "adminiſtration of juſtice." ‖ Several of our charters leave it in the power of our aſſemblies to name the whole bench of judges, and to provide for them in a way moſt agreeable to themſelves. The parliament, therefore, by laying duties that are to be applied towards providing for "adminiſtration of juſtice" in the colonies, interfere with the internal police of each province eſtabliſhed by the grants of the Crown; and it is from this conſideration alone that the duties laid by the late Act can be denominated *internal*. The next queſtion is, whether the Parliament of Great Britain can conſtitutionally lay ſuch a tax?

Why not?—The King, it has been already obſerv'd, can appoint his judges in any part of his dominions, and the Parliament preſcribe the mode of their maintainance: For if the King's right to name them, in his ſingle capacity, be acknowledged, or would think that the mode of maintainance could not be denied when that authority is reinforced by the advice of the two other legiſlative branches *

But the *Farmer*, Sir, upon this ſubject, in order to ſupport his reaſoning, and keep alive the argument, has took the freedom of weighing his own judgment againſt poſitive laws, and of raiſing up apparitions of Britiſh conſtitutional principles, to fright away the real objects. What ſignify the incubrative dreams of ſick-brain'd Pamphleteers, who are perpetually picturing out our conſtitution as ſhuddering on the brink of diſtruction, and the whole empire as nodding to its fall? What avails it to be always groping in the twilight regions of fiction, and hatching forms of government that cou'd exiſt no where but in a crazed imagination, and ſeeking out grievances merely ideal? Whether the Britiſh parliament can tax us *internally*, can be determined only by conſidering what power it has to alter or vacate a grant of the Crown; for if the operation of an act defeats any power within the expreſs diction of a charter, it may be ſaid to operate *internally*; if it impoſes taxes, then ſuch taxes may be called *internal*. It is idle to aſſert, that the authority of parliament can affect us *internally* only in the particular inſtance of taxation; for whatever act, by expreſsly naming the colonies, alters or amends the mode of provincial proceſs, † may be as truly ſaid to interfere with our *internal* police, as one impoſing taxes. If therefore, no Acts of the Britiſh Parliament can conſtitutionally bind us that affect us *internally*, the authority of that body muſt be reduced to a very low ebb indeed.

But I was juſt ſaying that the queſtion whether the parliament can lay *internal* taxes, could be determined beſt by conſidering the power of that body to alter or vacate charters: For if the internal polity eſtabliſhed by theſe grants is cramped or wounded by parliamentary authority, then the charter may be ſaid to be vacated *pro tanto*. ‡

Upon forfeiture of the condition of a grant, the royal grantor, when he purſues *ſingly*, purſues the grantees by proceedings out of any of his courts: *Quo warranto* iſſues, and the parties are let in to *ſhew cauſe*. But when the Parliament ſuſtain themſelves judges of the forfeiture, no notice is given, nor neceſſary, becauſe they are always conſidered as the lawful repreſentatives of the grantees. The Parliament, then, can annul our charters *at will*, without alledging PRO CAUSÂ *miſuſer* or abuſer, becauſe the King is joined by the whole council of the nation. It does not militate againſt this reaſoning to ſay, that the King's grant is good againſt himſelf till the conditions of it are forfeited; for allowing that to be true, as grants of this nature often affect the public very deeply, the Parliament, which may be ſaid to be the guardian of the public welfare, will always take upon them to conſider the nature and tendency of ſuch grants upon principles of PUBLIC UTILITY; and if it finds them prejudicial to the national intereſt, they vacate them without further ceremony. The queſtion is not, whether the conditions of them are forfeited, but whether they tend to injure or promote the public good. Whoever will retroſpect the reign of James I. will be no longer a ſtranger to this doctrine. It is a power incident to the very nature of the Britiſh Parliament to enact laws for the good of the whole, which cannot be promoted unleſs the whole are ſubject to thoſe laws; and whatever ſtands in the way of that authority may be removed as an obſtructer of it. If the King, therefore, has made a grant of a privilege that oppoſes the authority of himſelf joined by the two other branches, what can be ſaid but that he has been *deceived* in his grant?

I venture, then, to aſſert, that duties may be laid for the "expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue," and yet may not be *internal*, unleſs they are made ſo in the application of them, like the late act; that duties may be laid for the regulation of trade (which the *Farmer* calls *impoſitions*) and for the purpoſe of revenue too, and yet *neither* may interfere with our internal policy; that the *internal* operation of an act does not conſiſt in the articles that are *taxed*, nor in the place where they are made payable, nor in their being laid for the purpoſe of revenue, unleſs that purpoſe be carried further, ſo as to interfere with what we call our charter privileges, and that very power conveyed in theſe grants may be extinguiſhed upon principles of PUBLIC UTILITY, without that parade of proceſs, which the law inſiſts upon when the royal grantor purſues SINGLY.

The Parliament of Great Britain, therefore, can CONSTITUTIONALLY TAX THE AMERICAN SUBJECTS BOTH INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

Adieu.

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* *The inconſiſtency of denying the juriſdiction of Parliament to tax us, appears in nothing more than in the inſtance of appointing and maintaining judges in America. The right in the crown to name them has not been denied by our moſt paſſionate ſticklers for liberty. The exerciſe of that authority does not ſeem to touch them in the tendereſt part; for what need they care what faces appear upon the bench, as long as they have it in their power to ſtarve them into a compliance with their moſt romantic deſigns? Is it not a little ſtrange, that the authority of the crown, which is ſo frankly allowed by almoſt the whole hoſt of ſcribblers, ſhould be reſiſted with ſo much vehemence when it is joined with the other two branches of legiſlation?*

† *I would not be underſtood, that any act that alters the mode of provincial proceſs, or otherwiſe interferes with the internal police of a government, can bind the colonies without naming them, any more than a penal ſtatute; for as the power of providing for the maintainance of judges, and eſtabliſhing modes of proceſs moſt agreeable to ourſelves reſulted to us from expreſs compact, no effort of civil policy ought to be conſtrued to extinguiſh it, unleſs the deſign is poſitively expreſſed: Therefore the colonies may adopt or reject at pleaſure any part of the remedial branch of the Engliſh laws, unleſs they are interdicted expreſsly by act of Parliament.*

‡ *I look upon it, that this point was ſettled at the opening of the preſent Parliament. 'Twas then inſiſted by thoſe in the line of oppoſition againſt the miniſtry, that the crown could not ſuſpend legiſlation in the colonies. Why not? The King can diſſolve the Britiſh Parliament at pleaſure, but the American aſſemblies, it ſeems, are peculiarly ſacred, and are placed out of his reach. But how came they ſo? By his own act; I mean his grant communicating the powers of legiſlation, any part of which cannot be vacated but by* proceſs *iſſued againſt the grantee: And it was doubtleſs thought by the line of oppoſition, that if the crown could diſſolve an aſſembly exiſting by* charter (that being a vacation of it pro tanto) *without* proceſs, *he might, under the ſame colour, vacate the whole, which might be productive of much miſchief. If this was the principle that they went upon, their doctrine was plauſible: but ſtill I think the power of diſſolving Parliaments (and conſequently all ſubordinate juriſdictions) is too incident to the crown to be evaded by that general doctrine. But what was the tendency of that ſide of the debate? Surely it was, that altho' the crown could not ſingly diſſolve the American aſſemblies (that being a vacation of the grant* pro tanto, *or a ſuppreſſion of it, at leaſt) yet it might be done by the aid and concurrence of the two other branches. If the Parliament, then, can vacate a charter in part, or ſuſpend the powers flowing from it, the power of that body to vacate the* whole *will not be denied by men that are not blinded by prejudice or paſſion.*

‖ *In the reign of James I. many caſes upon monopolies were determined, declaring that they were void: And ſurely all ſuch muſt be in the ſame plight that tend to deprive the Parliament of a right that is incident to the very nature and exiſtence of it. Out of complaiſance to the crown, when his grants is declared void, he is ſaid only to be* deceived *in his grant, which is certainly very reputable and becoming.*

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* Vide 2 Leaves Forward it being twice Paged